



Acacia plants (commonly known as wattles) occur all over Australia, with representatives in many varied landscapes and habitats. Acacias are hardy survivors, and indeed some have the capacity to be weedy.

Acacia plants can also be very useful, serving as valuable habitat, exuding edible gums, bearing edible seeds, producing tannins for leather making, providing fodder in drought, and even investigated for anti-cancer properties.

A handful of Acacia seeds

The seeds pictured here represent just a small selection of Acacia species from the conservation collections of the National Seed Bank at the Australian National Botanic Gardens. Variation in colour, size, shape, surface texture, as well as position and characteristics of the aril (the specialised outgrowth of the seed) can be observed. All seeds are to scale.



The Australian native seeds: a digital image library

is supported through funding from the Australian Government's Australian Biological Resources Study (ABRS) Bush Blitz Program.

Photographers: Brook Clinton and John Fitz Gerald © Copyright Commonwealth of Australia, 2017

For more information www.anbg.gov.au/gardens/living/seedbank



Centre for
Australian
National
Biodiversity
Research



Species shown:	<i>A. cyclops</i>	<i>A. fulva</i>	<i>A. lucasii</i>
<i>A. caesiella</i>	<i>A. dangarensis</i>	<i>A. gillii</i>	<i>A. lunata</i>
<i>A. cangaiensis</i>	<i>A. dawsonii</i>	<i>A. gladiformis</i>	<i>A. mangium</i>
<i>A. cardiophylla</i>	<i>A. decurrens</i>	<i>A. gordonii</i>	<i>A. mearnsi</i>
<i>A. cheelii</i>	<i>A. dempsteri</i>	<i>A. granitica</i>	<i>A. meisneri</i>
<i>A. chinchillensis</i>	<i>A. denticulosa</i>	<i>A. halliana</i>	<i>A. melanoxylon</i>
<i>A. cognata</i>	<i>A. enterocarpa</i>	<i>A. harveyi</i>	<i>A. menzelii</i>
<i>A. colletioides</i>	<i>A. eremophiloides</i>	<i>A. ingramii</i>	<i>A. merrallii</i>
<i>A. complanata</i>	<i>A. fasciculifera</i>	<i>A. jibberdingensis</i>	<i>A. minyura</i>
<i>A. consobrina</i>	<i>A. fimbriata</i>	<i>A. leiophylla</i>	<i>A. mitchellii</i>
<i>A. costiniana</i>	<i>A. floribunda</i>	<i>A. lineata</i>	<i>A. mollifolia</i>
<i>A. cultriformis</i>	<i>A. fragilis</i>	<i>A. littorea</i>	<i>A. muelleriana</i>
<i>A. cupularis</i>	<i>A. frigescens</i>	<i>A. loderi</i>	<i>A. nematophylla</i>

Acacia plants (commonly known as wattles) occur all over Australia, with representatives in many varied landscapes and habitats. Acacias are hardy survivors, and indeed some have the capacity to be weedy.

Acacia plants can also be very useful, serving as valuable habitat, exuding edible gums, bearing edible seeds, producing tannins for leather making, providing fodder in drought, and even investigated for anti-cancer properties.

The seeds pictured here represent just a small selection of Acacia species from the conservation collections of the National Seed Bank at the Australian National Botanic Gardens. Variation in colour, size, shape, surface texture, as well as position and characteristics of the aril (the specialised outgrowth of the seed) can be observed.

All seeds are to scale.

Species continued:	<i>A. pendula</i>	<i>A. pubescens</i>	<i>A. terminalis</i>
<i>A. neriifolia</i>	<i>A. peuce</i>	<i>A. pycnostachya</i>	<i>A. triptera</i>
<i>A. notabilis</i>	<i>A. phlebophylla</i>	<i>A. rhodophloia</i>	<i>A. triquetra</i>
<i>A. nyssophila</i>	<i>A. piligera</i>	<i>A. siculiformis</i>	<i>A. ulcifolia</i>
<i>A. obtusata</i>	<i>A. platycarpa</i>	<i>A. spinescens</i>	<i>A. uncinata</i>
<i>A. oswadii</i>	<i>A. pravifolia</i>	<i>A. storyi</i>	<i>A. venulosa</i>
<i>A. paradoxa</i>	<i>A. pravissima</i>	<i>A. suaveolens</i>	<i>A. victoriae</i>
<i>A. parramatensis</i>	<i>A. pruinocarpa</i>	<i>A. subulata</i>	

The **Australian native seeds: a digital image library** is supported through funding from the Australian Government’s Australian Biological Resources Study (ABRS) Bush Blitz Program. Photographers: Brook Clinton and John Fitz Gerald

For more information www.anbg.gov.au/gardens/living/seedbank